

CHILE APOLOGIZES.

The President Sends Another Message to Congress.

Offensive Remarks Used Toward This Country Withdrawn.

President Harrison's first message to Congress on the Chilean imbroglio was speedily followed by another, transmitting additional diplomatic correspondence between the two countries. The second message is as follows: "TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: I transmit herewith additional correspondence between this Government and the Government of Chile, consisting of a note of Mr. Montt, the Chilean Minister at this capital, to Mr. Blaine, dated January 23, a reply of Mr. Blaine thereto of date January 27, and a despatch from Mr. Egan, our Minister at Santiago, transmitting the response of Mr. Pereira, the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the note of Mr. Blaine of January 21, which was received by me on the 26th instant. The note of Mr. Montt to Mr. Blaine, though dated January 23, was not delivered at the State Department until after twelve o'clock meridian of the 25th, and was not transmitted to its recipient until after midnight of the afternoon of that day.

"The response of Mr. Pereira to our note of 13th withdrawal, with acceptable expressions of regret, the offensive note of Mr. Montt of the 11th ult., and also the request for the recall of Mr. Egan. The treatment of the incident of the assault upon the sailors of the Baltimore is so conciliatory and friendly that I am of the opinion that there is a good prospect that the difference growing out of that serious affair can now be adjusted upon terms satisfactory to this Government by the usual methods, and without special provisions from Congress.

"This turn in the affairs is very gratifying to me, as I am sure it will be to the Congress and to our people. The general suspension of the efforts of the Executive to enforce the just right of the nation in this matter has given an instructive and useful illustration of the unity and patriotism of our people. "Should it be necessary, I will again communicate with Congress upon the subject. "BENJAMIN HARRISON. "WASHINGTON, January 28, 1892."

Chile's Answer to Our Ultimatum.

Chile's answer to our ultimatum of the 21st was dated Santiago, January 25, and received at the State Department in Washington at 9 A. M., January 26. It was written and signed by Mr. Pereira, Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"Without any intention of opening a discussion as to the facts referred to by the communication, the answer states the regret with which the Government of Chile sees that the President of the United States finds reason to continue to regard the incident of October 16, and the confidence which he has in the uniformity of the navy of the United States. Continuing the answer says: "That unfortunate occurrence took place on a sudden, in a district where the sailors of vessels lying in the bay of Valparaiso are in the habit of assembling, without distinction of nationality.

"From the nature of the incident it would be impossible to prove that there was no doubt as to the special cause which served as its origin or pretext. It is not necessary to assert that that cause was not a hostile feeling toward the uniform of the United States, because the people of Chile have always esteemed and respected that uniform ever since the time of its origin. It is not necessary to honorably in the ranks of the sailors of the navy, in glorious struggle, gave it its indelible and established the republic.

"The undersigned admits that the occurrence of October 16 was of greater gravity than those which usually occur in the same district between the sailors which frequently, and the fact of knowing that two deaths have resulted from it among the sixteen wounded men of the Baltimore has sufficed to give it an extraordinary character, and to induce the Government of Chile to hasten to adopt the measures necessary to discover and punish the guilty parties, and to offer in due time, if there should be ground for so doing, such reparation as might be due."

Mr. Pereira regrets the delay in the pending investigation, and wishes to hasten to an account of the judicial facts. Regarding it as his duty to declare once more that the Government of Chile laments the occurrence of October 16, and by way of showing the sincerity of his feeling and the confidence which he has in the justice of his cause, he declares his willingness not to await the decision of the examining judge, and proposes to the United States Government that the case be submitted to the consideration of the United States Supreme Court to the end that that high tribunal, with its learning and impartiality, may determine, without appeal, whether there is any ground for reparation, and in what shape it should be made.

The writer of the answer recalls the fact that Chile offered on December 30 to submit any misunderstanding to arbitration, and that Minister Montt telegraphed that he and Blaine had agreed to arbitration of any difference that should supervene after the verdict of the judges of Valparaiso.

Concerning the Matta note, the writer says that Chile absolutely withdraws the offensive expressions used, which were employed through an error in judgment, and he trusts that this frank and explicit declaration will carry to the hearts of Mr. Harrison and his Government that the people of Chile, far from entertaining a feeling of hostility, have the lively desire to maintain unalterably the good and cordial relations which up to the present time exist between the two countries, a declaration which is made without reservation, in order that it may receive such publicity as the United States Government may deem suitable.

Relative to Minister Egan, Chile will take no positive step without the accord of the United States.

Mr. Pereira concludes the reply with the assurance that he has therein set forth everything that can fully satisfy the United States; that Chile cherishes the conviction that the relations with the United States should be sincerely and cordially maintained under the shelter of that mutual respect and that good understanding which are based upon the just and equitable appreciation of the facts, and on the appreciation to be given to the spontaneous declarations made on either side.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

The funeral of Associate Justice Joseph P. Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, was held at the North Reformed Church, in Newark, N. J., after which he was buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

JUSTICE MANNING M. KNAPP, of the New Jersey Supreme Court, was stricken by death in the Circuit Court in Jersey City. He had just delivered a very earnest and impressive charge to the Grand Jury when, apparently without warning, he fell back in his chair helpless. He was born in Bergen County, N. J., in 1823.

The great sale of trotters from the Palo Alto Farm of Senator Leland Stanford, of California, was held in the American Institute Building, New York City, by Baby McKee, the two-year-old brother to the great Arion, 2:10 1/4, was sold to F. P. Olooff for \$25,000. Forty-nine head were disposed of for a total of \$38,925, an average of \$1,529.33 each.

The residence of Addison Hindman, at Carey Junction, Penn., was destroyed by fire, and Mrs. Hindman and her young child perished in the flames.

POLICE OFFICER STRAUSS, of Philadelphia, Penn., distinguished himself by a heroic rescue of six boys from drowning.

TWENTY miners were injured and two killed by a dynamite explosion at Hazleton, Penn.

FIVE men were killed by the explosion of a locomotive boiler at St. Clair, Penn.

ANDREW BORSJESSEK, who killed Emma Anderson because she refused to marry him, was hanged in the jail at Litchfield, Conn.

GENERAL HENRY A. BARNUM, Port Warden of New York City, and one of the most prominent war veterans in New York State, died suddenly of influenza. He was born at Jansville, Onondago County, N. Y., in September, 1832.

HENRY G. DOWD, "Jack the Slasher," has been declared not guilty of cutting the throats of seven men in New York City, as he was insane at the time. Dowd was sent to the State Insane Asylum for Criminals at Auburn.

South and West.

ALICE MITCHELL, the nineteen-year-old daughter of a wealthy retired merchant, jumped from a carriage at Memphis, Tenn., seized Freda Ward, her friend, and killed her by cutting her throat.

FIRE destroyed the Metropolitan Opera House Block at Columbus, Ohio. Loss over \$300,000.

FRANK BROWN and his wife, of South Boston, Ind., were kicked to death by a stallion.

THE farm house of George Myers, three miles west of Kendallville, Ind., was burned to the ground, and Marion, the eighteen-year-old son of Mr. Myers, and Dr. Owens, a brother of Mrs. Myers, were roasted to death.

LEE GIBSON, a colored man, seventy years of age, was taken out of jail at Owenton, Ky., by a mob, and hanged for murder.

In an official dispatch from San Antonio, Texas, says that Garza, the bandit, has escaped from the Lower Rio Grande frontier, and that he is now in the country between Del Rio and the Pecos River, with from 4500 to 5000 well armed and mounted Mexicans.

OTTO HAUSER, who committed suicide at San Antonio, Texas, is reported to be Stanislaus Padovicki, the nihilist, who assassinated the Russian General, Michael de Seliverstov, in Paris on November 18, 1890.

NEAR Mineville, Ky., "Bob" Jones and Lee Davis, members of the Parton faction, were killed by Turner and his men.

RAIN began falling throughout Central and Northern Arizona. It is the first rain since February 13, 1891.

THOMAS THOMPSON, colored, was hanged at Chestertown, Kent County, Md., for the murder of William Adams, also colored. The hanging was the first in the county since 1851.

The doors of the Fall River County Bank, at Oelrichs, South Dakota, were closed. The depositors are mostly poor farmers and laborers. The deposit bank at Glasgow, Ky., has also closed its doors after a run.

By a premature blast in the Rush Run Coal Mines, Fayette County, Va., five men were killed and five wounded. They were all colored laborers.

Washington.

The second of the season's levees at the White House in honor of Congress and the Judiciary was held. The floral decorations of the Executive Mansion were elaborate and beautiful.

The report that Whitelaw Reid, United States Minister to France, would resign his post and return to the United States to resume journalistic work has been confirmed by the State Department, Washington.

SENOR MONTE, Chilean Minister at Washington, received a dispatch from the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs, yielding to the demands of President Harrison, and expressing regret for the Valparaiso outrage.

SECRETARY TRACY has recovered from his recent indisposition and returned to his duties at the Navy Department.

A CONSERVATIVE estimate placed the expense incurred in the Navy Department in Chilean war preparation at \$1,500,000. A big item of expense was the telegraph bills. The rate is \$1.95 a word.

MISS CLARA HANTON, President of the American branch of the Red Cross Society, issued from Washington an appeal to the American people for \$75,000 to pay the expenses of shipping four cargoes of food from New York to Libanon, on the Baltic, for the starving peasants of Russia.

Foreign.

The Chilean Government has just purchased the new high-speed, 3000-ton cruiser "Albatros" at Newcastle, England.

At Yodoye Domari, Japan, a fire destroyed over 2000 buildings. At Shizuoka, fire destroyed 1500 buildings, including two shrines, a temple, a school, post and telegraph office, and two large inns. Twelve streets were required to be abandoned.

The rebels were defeated at Ushuin, China, with a loss of 100, including the false Prince, and at Yet Pa Shao, with a loss of 400. The rebels at Bakou killed the Roman Catholic priest and all native Christians they could find.

TROOPS fired upon riotous strikers at the copper mines at Bilbao, Spain, but were forced to retreat.

The thirty-third birthday of Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany was celebrated in Berlin by a banquet attended by the King of Saxony, the King of Wurtemberg, the Grand Duke of Hesse and other royal personages. The banquet was followed by a gala operatic performance. The whole city, even to the remote suburbs, was illuminated.

FRANCE has concluded commercial arrangements with all the powers except Spain.

SPAIN is undergoing a double ordeal. Her troops are opposed by Bilbao strikers and Biscayan Anarchists. The riotous demonstrations at Bilbao were quelled by firmness.

The public accounts of Canada for the last fiscal year have been issued. They show that the revenue on account of the consular duties was \$28,573,810, and the expenditures \$26,543,567, showing a surplus of \$2,030,243. The total debt of Canada is placed at \$1,000,000,000, an increase during the year of \$275,818.

FOUGHT OVER AGAIN.

The Memorable Battle Between Our Sailors and the Chileans.

The Main Incidents of the Brutal Attack Rehearsed.

The following is a condensed account, taken from the New York Herald, of the battle in the streets of Valparaiso between the sailors of the United States warship Baltimore and the Chilean mob:

It will be remembered that on the afternoon of October 16th Captain Schley, taking into consideration that his men had been cooped up aboard ship for over five months without liberty, gave shore leave to 111 sailors and 200 marines, with special instructions to keep order.

On the morning of October 17th the Herald exclusively gave to the world the startling news that our sailors had been set upon by a bloody mob in the streets of Valparaiso, beaten, stabbed and viciously maltreated until two of them had been down to death and a number of others more or less desperately wounded.

As was told at that time in the Herald our men were absolutely without other means of defence than those furnished them by nature, and were helpless in the hands of overpowering numbers.

Only one Chilean was hurt in the affray and his injury was not fatal. Two deaths were the result of the affray were undertaken almost immediately: one aboard the Baltimore by a Board of Inquiry instituted by Captain Schley, and the other in the Chilean courts by Judge of Crimes.

The testimony adduced before these two tribunals, while differing widely in many respects, added to rather than subtracted from the dramatic interest in the affray which cannot be near embroiling the United States and Chile in a bloody and costly war.

The men landed from the Baltimore, which lay off the passenger mole, at the foot of the Plaza de la Intendencia, about two o'clock in the afternoon. They were supplied with the money changer's office, a short distance off the plaza, at Calle de Cochran.

From here the men separated and in small parties rambled through the town sight seeing and amusing themselves, as sailors ashore do.

Many of the bluejackets made for that portion of the city known among English speaking seafaring men as the "mantop," which, roughly speaking, is enclosed between Calle del Clave, the hills, Plaza San Francisco and Avenida de Errazuriz.

The Intendencia, at the Calle de San Augustin and de Serrano, is only about three hundred yards from the centre of this district, where the hardest fighting took place, and the fact which was brought out in the investigations, that it was fully half an hour before the arrival of the police and soldiers, is one of the grounds for the belief expressed on the part of the United States authorities that due diligence was not used in protecting our men.

Many warnings had been given to the Baltimore's sailors as Captain Schley's investigation shows, that trouble was in store for them, it was not until nearly six o'clock that the fight really began.

Boatswain's Mate Riggins and Apprentice Taylor, who were in the True Blue saloon at Calle Santo Domingo, and Matiz, when, according to Talbot's story, a Chilean spat in his face and was promptly knocked down.

Then the mob attacked the two Americans. They met them in Plaza de Wheelwright, and on Calle de Matiz, near Calle del Marqués, boarded a street car in order to escape the mob. They were made to leave the car and were again attacked.

Along with his escape and Riggins struggled along up Calle de Matiz until he reached Calle de Arsenal, where he was found by Seaman Johnson.

Assisted by the latter they made their way up Calle de Arsenal a few feet to the place where Riggins was shot, it is alleged by Johnson, but the latter was not present.

Riggins' body was taken to the drug store at Plaza Escaurren and Calle de la Matiz.

In the meantime there had been, according to the testimony, a general assault on the American sailors. Seaman Turnbull was attacked, beaten and stabbed in the Plaza Escaurren and ran into a place on Calle de San Martin and the plaza to escape from the mob, but was driven out. He was taken to a drug store adjoining that to which Riggins was taken.

Seaman Hamilton was attacked on Calle de Marquez, near Calle de Blanco, and was picked up from the gutter only a few feet away.

Seaman Davidson was the victim of a violent assault at the same place where Riggins was shot, and about the time he ran down Calle de Marquez, pursued by a section of the mob, to the water front, and thence to the Mole. The mob was close behind him, and as no boatsman would take him to the ship he was in the water adding joining the Mole, where he was made a target for a shower of stones.

He stood this as long as possible and then made for the shore again. He succeeded in fighting his way through the crowd, up the Plaza de Intendencia, and finally to the Prat monument, and fell fainting in the doorway of a store at the Plaza and Calle de Blanco. He was found here unconscious by a French naval officer and carried to a dry goods store across the street, and from thence was taken in charge by a policeman when he had regained consciousness.

The police at the station on the Mole, it is claimed, afforded him no protection, and he, too, while the station was only a couple of hundred yards from the centre of that section of the conflict, it was many minutes before they tried to quell the disturbances, claims Captain Schley.

While those stirring scenes were being enacted in the "Mantop" in another section of the city at the Calle de Esmeralda and de Concepcion, nearly half a mile away, other American sailors were being attacked. It is this which led Captain Schley to the conclusion that the attacks were preconcerted and part of a general plan which had been laid out.

It was at this place, near the Hotel de Colon, where Sailor Carson was attacked and beaten, and on the opposite side of the street is the cigar store where he sought refuge and was advised to change his uniform and put on citizen's clothes, which he did, and was not further molested.

The police and soldiers after considerable time succeeded in dispersing the mob and making some arrests, most of the arrested being American sailors.

Although there was a police station at the Mole, only three hundred yards from the troubled districts, the prisoners were taken, it is alleged by Captain Schley and denied by the Chilean authorities, under circumstances of great brutality, to the police station and court in the Plaza de Victoria, at the other end of the city and nearly a mile away.

MURDER IN A SCHOOL-ROOM.

Four Pupils Attack the Teacher and Kill Her Young Defender.

John Stephenson, Bart Smith and William and Charles Spurlock, schoolboys, whose ages range from twelve to seventeen years, are in Kenton (Ohio) jail, charged with murder.

Their teacher, Miss McLaughlin, corrected them for their misbehavior in school, whereupon they attacked her, beat her, Frank, the twelve-year-old teacher's brother, interfered, and the boys turned on him and beat him into insensibility, inflicting injuries from which he died in a few hours. Miss McLaughlin was also fatally injured.

MATTA'S OFFENSIVE NOTE.

Full Text of the Chilean Minister's Insulting Missive.

One of the gravest issues in the controversy between the United States and Chile has been the Matta note to Chilean Ministers abroad. This was sent by Matta, at that time Foreign Minister to Chile, to the Chilean Minister at Washington with the sanction of the President of Chile, was read in the Chilean Senate, and published in all the Chilean papers. Its text in full is as follows:

"Having read the portion of the report of the Secretary of the Navy and of the message of the President of the United States, I think proper to inform you that the statements on which both report and message are based are erroneous or deliberately incorrect. With respect to the persons mentioned in an asylum has been granted, they have never been threatened with cruel treatment, nor has it been sought to remove them from the asylum, nor has their surrender been asked for. Never has the honor of the person of the Plenipotentiary, notwithstanding indiscretions and deliberate provocations been subjected to any offense, as is proved by the eleven notes of September, October and November.

"With respect to the seamen of the Baltimore, there is, moreover, no exactness or sincerity in what is said at Washington. The occurrence took place in a bad neighborhood of the city, the Mantop of Valparaiso, among people who are not models of discretion and temperance. When the police and other forces interfered and calmed the tumult, there were already several hundred people there, and it was ten squares more from the place where it had begun.

"Mr. Egan's note, on the 24th of October, a note that was aggressive in purpose and violent in language, as is seen by the copy and the note written in reply on the 27th.

"On the 15th the preliminary examination had already been commenced; it had been delayed owing to the non-appearance of the officers of the Baltimore and owing to undue pretensions and refusals of Mr. Egan himself. No provocation has ever been accepted or initiated by this department. Its attitude, while it has ever been one of firmness and prudence, has never been one of aggressiveness, nor will it ever be one of humiliation, whatever may be or has been said at Washington by those who are interested in justifying their conduct or who are blinded by erroneous views, notes and letters which have been sent to you contain the whole truth, in connection with what has taken place in these matters, in which will and the consequent words and pretensions have not emanated from this department. Mr. Tracy and Mr. Harrison have been led into error in respect to our people and Government; the instructions (recommending impartiality and friendship) have not been complied with, neither now nor before.

If no official complaint has been made against the minister and naval officers, it is because the facts, public and notorious both in Chile and the United States, could not, although they were well proved, be urged by our confidential agents. Proof of this is furnished by the demands of Balmaine and the concessions made in June and July, the whole Iata case, the San Francisco at Quintero, and the cable companies. The statement that the North American seamen were attacked in various localities at the time is deliberately incorrect.

"As the preliminary examination is not yet concluded, it is not yet known who and how many the guilty parties are. You no doubt have the note of November 9, written in reply to Minister Egan, in which I request you to furnish testimony which he would not give, although he had said that he had evidence showing who the murderer was and who the other guilty parties of the 16th of October were. That and all other notes will be published here. You will publish a translation of them in the United States. Deny in the meantime everything that does not agree with these statements, being assured of their exactness, as we are of the right, the dignity, and the final success of Chile, notwithstanding the intrigues which proceed from so low a source and the threats which come from so high a source."

OKLAHOMA'S GOVERNOR.

The Record of Judge Abraham Jefferson Seay.

Judge Abraham J. Seay, the newly appointed Governor of Oklahoma, was born in Amherst County, Virginia, November 28, 1851. When he was three years old his parents moved to Osage County, Missouri, and there he grew up to manhood. His early education was very limited, and when he reached the age of twenty-one he could scarcely more than read and write. He started out with a determination to win, however, and surely he has succeeded. Working by the day he earned sufficient money to pay his way through the Steepleville (Mo.) Academy, and then studied law in the same town, paying his way by his own exertions. He was admitted to the bar three days before the firing on Fort Sumter, and, though most of his people sided with the Confederacy, he soon enlisted in the Union army and marched away for four years of hard work and fighting. He entered as a private, but in August, 1862, he was promoted to Colonel of the Thirty-second Infantry, Missouri Volunteers. He then began the practice of law, and in the course of time was County Attorney, Circuit Attorney and Circuit Judge, sitting on the bench in the latter capacity twelve years. All the time he was an active Republican, on the stump in every campaign, and twice ran for Congress against Richard Blaine, the great silver champion. In May, 1891, he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, and filled that position until appointed Governor of Oklahoma by President Harrison.

Dr. Selim, a late Egyptian Khedive's physician, is a Christian, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of New York. He entered the medical branch of the military service of the Khedive a few years ago.

The Queen of Holland, who is only ten years of age, has a little farm near the royal palace on which everything has been planted and cultivated by herself. In a small drawing room she entertains her numerous dolls, and in a small kitchen she makes daily tarts.

RICHARD HENRY STODDARD is one of the few literary men who take pains to punctuate and paragraph their "copy" with a view to the convenience of the printer. Stoddard writes a microscopic feminine hand, so that one sheet of his cloyingly written manuscript will represent nearly half a column of newspaper print.

THEY SALUTED HIM.

But He Had to Shoot Two of Them to Insure Respect.

The men of one of the artillery regiments at Vilna, Russia, have lately displayed a mutinous spirit, and a few days ago they refused to salute an officer, whereupon he deliberately shot two of the non-commissioned officers of the regiment, and the rest of the men complied with the regulations and saluted.

THE average production of wheat for 1901, as reported to the Agricultural Department at Washington, was 1 1/2 bushels per acre.

DESPERATE TRAIN ROBBERS.

Locked in a Box Car, They Fight Their Pursuers.

A Battle With Winchesterers on a Moving Train.

The crew and passengers of the south bound Missouri Pacific train had a thrilling trip through Missouri a few nights ago. The train was "held up" twice, once by a lynching party that was escorting Murderer Robert Hepler from Nevada, Mo., to Lamar, Mo., where they hanged him, and a second time by train robbers, who robbed an express car and its inmates.

The train had hardly left Nassau Junction, where the lynching party took possession of it, when a danger signal induced the engineer to slow up again. When the train came to a standstill, two masked men entered the express car and ordered the occupants to hold up their hands, keeping them covered with revolvers, while the train traveled twelve miles to Lamar. The robbers rifled the pockets of the trainmen, taking \$75 from Baggageman Hill, small amounts from Express Messenger Houck and Traveling Passenger Agent Bartlett, of the Missouri Pacific, who had gone to the express car to escape annoyance by the mob of lynchers in the rear cars. The express messenger was compelled to open the combination of the Pacific Company's safe, and that was also rifled. The amount secured, however, was less than \$75.

Now the train arrived at Lamar, the destination of the mob, the benches mingled in the crowd of lynchers and for a time the least light of. One of the trainmen, however, soon discovered them boarding a passing north-bound freight train on the Memphis Road, and sent the following dispatch to the Sheriff and City Marshal at Fort Scott, Kansas: "Watch for two men; no baggage; rough appearance; one somewhat taller than the other. They are wanted for robbing Pacific express, Missouri Pacific train, here this morning; are coming toward your city on a freight train."

The freight train arrived at Fort Scott at 7 o'clock next morning. Policeman S. B. Clemons, colored, was on duty at the station. He was suspicious looking characters in the description of the robbers given in the dispatch arrived. He halted them for two men; the men drew their revolvers and fired. The bullet pierced the policeman's heart and he dropped dead on the instant. It so happened that by this time the freight was just pulling out, and the robbers boarded an empty box car and locked themselves in. Shortly afterward the passenger train from Lamar arrived, and on it was Detective Chester, of the Missouri Pacific, who was in pursuit of the bandits. He was accompanied by United States Marshal James and Marshal Abbott, of Fort Scott, boarded the passenger train, which pulled out immediately in pursuit of the freight.

At 8 A. M. the freight was overtaken, but it was not pulling out for Pleasanton when the passenger train arrived, the crew of the former train having no knowledge of the dangerous freight they were hauling. Detective Chester and his companion, however, succeeded in boarding the moving freight, and took possession of the car. Immediately behind the train, in which the bandits had taken refuge. The latter had seen their pursuers enter the car and immediately opened fire upon them. The men turned the fire, and shots were continually exchanged through the ends of the cars all the way to Pleasanton, a distance of five miles.

A dispatch had been sent to Pleasanton, asking that a posse meet the train, and the posse did meet it. The posse of the car was surrounded and the inmates were called upon to surrender. They answered with shots from their revolvers and the posse returned the fire. The two injured men fired through the sides of the car at random and the posse returned the fire with Winchester and revolver. The fusillade lasted nearly an hour. Finally a shot from a Winchester in one of the posse struck one of the robbers in the head and he fell. The other bandit then surrendered. He was seriously wounded in the side. He gave his own name as Charles Myers, of Kansas City, Kan. His friend, S. C. Francis, the bandit who was killed, was a cousin of Governor Franco, whom he greatly resembled, and a nephew of Judge Cowan, of St. Louis. He was heir to an estate near Baltimore, Md., bequeathed him in trust by his father, the proceeds of which he received. Myers' father is a wealthy stockman living near Versailles, Mo.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

BARON HIRSCH is said to worth \$100,000,000.

THE Duke of Devonshire has seven residences.

MRS. GLADSTONE recently passed her seventieth birthday.

NEAL Dow, the Maine temperance advocate, is eighty-seven years old.

GLADSTONE is said to be a fine Greek scholar that he would be famous for that alone.

THE youthful Emperor of Annam is only twelve years old and an inveterate cigarette smoker.

THE Russian Czar's income is about \$25,000 a day, Queen Victoria's \$630 and President Harrison's \$187.

GOVERNOR BROWN, of Maryland, is not himself a very rich man, but his wife has a fortune that is reckoned at \$1,000,000.

THE Duchess of Teck and Princess May are probably the most generally popular of the members of the British royal family.

SENATOR GIBSON, of Maryland, is six feet tall, with broad shoulders. He has brown hair and a brown mustache, with a gray goatee.

THE oldest living graduate is said to be Andrew Parker, whose home is in Fitzwilliam, N. H., the town in which he was born. He is over 100 years old.

M. H. DEYOUNG, the California editor, started his first newspaper in San Francisco in 1863 on a capital of \$30, and that loaned him was a truly insurance policy on her own life for \$100,000.

THE Nizam of Hyderabad, India, who rules over what is probably the last stronghold of feudalism in the world, is the most extravagant of earthly potentates. He is said to spend \$10,000,000 a year.

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NEWSY GLEANINGS.

OUR railroads cover 171,000 miles. The broomcorn crop is a short one. SALVADOR is in a bad way financially. THE tarpon is biting in South Florida. THERE are about 1000 Greeks in New York. CHICAGO's new library building is to cost \$1,700,000.

MICHIGAN turned out 5,940,000 barrels of salt last year.

CHICAGO, Ill., has just had the heaviest snowfall in years.

Cold weather in the South set back the early vegetable crop.

An elevated railroad is to be built in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, soon.

A METEORITE flocked with gold has been picked up in California.

ONLY citizens who can read and write are allowed to vote in Bolivia.

NEARLY 5000 new books were published in the United States last year.

The Baltimore and Ohio added 100 miles of track to its system last year.